

Milton Spectator.

VOLUME 8.

MILTON, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1839.

NUMBER 10.

PUBLISHED BY ROGERS & HOWARD,
FOR NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

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INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

Report on the Navigation of the Roanoke and Dan Rivers by Steam Boats.

Mr. PALMER, from the committee of five in relation to the Dan and Roanoke, made the following report, which was, on his motion, laid upon the table:

Report of the Select Committee on the subject of Steam Boat Navigation on the Roanoke and Dan Rivers.

The Select Committee to whom were referred the resolutions adopted by a public meeting of a portion of the citizens of Caswell and Person counties, held in the town of Milton, on the 6th instant, recommending the improvement of the Roanoke and Dan rivers with a view to their being rendered navigable for Steam Boats of light burthen, have had the same under consideration and now submit the following report:

Your committee regret that the limited time which they can bestow on the consideration of a subject which they deem of vital importance to the interests of the State at large, but more particularly to that highly respectable, wealthy and enterprising section of the State more immediately interested in the proposed improvement, will not enable them to present all the reasons which should induce the Convention to endeavor to carry out the views and wishes of the meeting referred to. But as this subject has been so long and so fully discussed by the Roanoke Navigation Company, in which the State is interested as a stockholder, to the number of five hundred shares; and also the attention of the Legislature of our sister State, Virginia, who is also a large stockholder in that company, we are happy in being enabled to present the very satisfactory report of Mr. Couty, an Engineer of great ability, who has recently made a survey of the Roanoke and Dan rivers with a view of ascertaining the practicability of the said improvement.

The Legislature of Virginia by an act passed on the 23d of March, 1837, directed "That the Board of Public Works, be, and they are hereby instructed, to cause a survey to be made by some competent Engineer, during the ensuing summer, of the Dan River from its confluence with the Staunton River, to the town of Danville and of the Staunton River from the same point to the town of Brook Neal in Campbell county, and of the great Roanoke from Rockland to the confluence of the Dan and Staunton Rivers aforesaid, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the said rivers may be rendered susceptible of Steam Boat navigation, and that the said Engineer do report to the Board of Public Works, whether it be practicable to render the said rivers so navigable, and the probable costs thereof."

The report of Mr. Couty, though brief, embraces a satisfactory response to the proposed inquiries, and your committee have therefore thought it best to embody it as a part of their report. After reciting the authority and instructions under which he acted, he proceeded as follows:

"The Roanoke River from Rockland in North Carolina, to the confluence of the Dan and Staunton rivers, has a fall of 156 feet, and the distance by the line of survey is 59 miles 5066 feet.

"This river is, in general, of considerable width; in some places extending three quarters of a mile; from an average of eleven places of triangulation at the most favorable places for narrowness, and foundations suitable for the contemplated work, the width was found to be 360 yards; the general width need not however be considered under four hundred yards. The bottom consists mostly of solid rock; the wide and shallow portions are very shallow during a drought, of which I had ample demonstration; and from information obtained during the survey, from some of the oldest settlers, I learned that the water of the river had in no instance been so low, during the last thirty years. In other parts the river is highly favorable, and requires but little artificial aid to effect its improvement; and in overcoming the more serious difficulties it may be necessary to cover the bed of some portions of the river, with more than the requisite depth of water, in order

perhaps to cover a small shoal, or reach a point desirable for the erection of the contemplated works. Notwithstanding the considerable width of the river, the remarkably favorable natural foundations for the erection of dams, will render the latter not only easy of construction, but also of sufficient stability. The abutments will be of proportionally less expense, the greater the width of the river may be. Such descriptions of work requiring to be constructed higher in proportion, as the river becomes narrower.

"I consider a sluice, or any part of a sluice navigation, to be entirely unsuitable for steamboats, and if such a system were adopted, the attempt would infallibly result in the creation of a continual source of disaster, besides the useless expenditure of large sums of money, without the certainty of the improvement ever being carried into effect—the works being liable to suspension from every ordinary freshet. On the other hand, the operations of the dam and lock system, can only be temporarily obstructed by high freshets; but the time consumed by such probable delays, is not likely to exceed ten days in the course of a whole year, or at most not exceeding the time lost on canals by the longer continuance of ice.

"The extent and fertility of the country on both sides of the river would warrant a more costly and extensive improvement than that proposed; but it is questionable if a more beneficial one could be effected—the advantages to both sides being equal; and successfully to establish a steamboat navigation by means of sluices, available at all seasons, would be an extremely difficult matter, in consequence of the river not being capable of furnishing a sufficient quantity of water during its low stages. The expense, during a few years, of the additional quantity of steam would equal the difference between the two modes, and it would, in my opinion, be more judicious to apply the cost of that additional steam power, to the construction of permanent works.

"I concur in the opinion of the present superintendent of the Roanoke Navigation Company, that repeated and dear bought experience has fully proven that works of this kind (sluices) can be successfully prosecuted only during the seasons of low water in the river; and to attempt it at other times is a wasteful and almost useless expenditure of labor and money. The capacity for the improvement that calls forth this remark was only for batteaux, carrying ten hogheads of tobacco, and not a steamboat navigation.

"Having satisfied myself that a sluice navigation would not answer the purposes contemplated in the above mentioned act, it becomes useless to give a description of the different falls existing in the river; it is only necessary to advert to those relative positions where the works require to be located. In advising a mode of improvement for steamboats on a river, the bed of which is composed of solid and detached rocks, it is indispensably necessary to provide an ample depth, with a sufficient width for a safe navigation. It is also equally necessary to reduce the current to its slowest possible state, for the purpose of diminishing the expense of motive power, and for the propulsion of all ascending vessels; and, to obtain and successfully maintain, these important advantages, requires an improvement to be effected by a series of locks and dams, and, at the principal falls, short lateral canals.

"The dams contemplated, rarely exceed in height more than the extent necessary to cover with a sufficient depth of water, the obstructions over which steamboats will pass; therefore, the injurious effects produced on marginal lands will be but small. As the abutments of a dam constitute a very important part of it, the plan contemplated, in order to give sufficient stability, is to construct the ends, in connexion with the dam, of smooth cut stone, forming a segment of a circle and dove-tailed into one another as well as joggled, and the remaining portions of rock-work, that below the water level in hydraulic cement, and that above water in lime mortar. With the exception of the locks, the estimate provides for every part being done in the most substantial manner; and the plan recommended is to construct the locks of timber, which will cost 400,000 dollars less than if constructed of stone; and which will not only ensure an early completion of the works, but also supply a navigation, which will answer the double purpose of carrying on the inland traffic, and at the same time conveying the stone and other materials required for the construction of more permanent locks, and that at a reduction of cost equal to the expense of the wooden ones. Those stone locks can be erected without the least interruption to the navigation.

"The greater number of the rivers in England (excepting the tide rivers) have been rendered navigable so far as practicable by locks and dams; and the system has been universally attended with complete

success, not only from its supplying a complete and permanent navigation, but also from the increase of revenue derived from disposing of the valuable water-power acquired by the erection of dams. It is a method of improvement, too, by which much money is saved from the nature of the structures, the necessity for incurring the expense of digging, embanking, aqueducts, culverts, bridges, waste-weirs, &c., requisite for canals, being altogether dispensed with.

"The cost of transportation of produce, &c., on rivers by steamboats with lighters is ascertained to be about one cent per ton per mile; and this may be safely considered as the expense applicable to, and not exceeding the cost of freight on the contemplated improvement; and, after its completion, it would not be exaggerating to estimate the amount of the ascending and descending trade to be 25,000 tons, transported one hundred miles out of the whole one hundred and seventy-one and a half miles the entire extent of the improvement, and the tolls at three cents a ton per mile.

25,000 tons at 3 cents per mile	\$750.00
From passengers	6.00
Income from water-power	7.00
	\$13.00
Annual expense of repairs, superintendence, &c.	25.000

Nearly equal to 10 per cent. profit.

"The plan of improvement for the Dan river, is similar to that recommended for the Roanoke; the former, however, is much more favorable, the fall being less, with a great diminution of width, which does not exceed 170 yards. The fall between the confluence of the Dan and Staunton rivers and the bridge of Danville is 119 feet, the distance 62 miles 2937 feet.

"It is a remarkable fact that the whole expense of the line of improvement now under consideration in connexion with the Portsmouth rail road on the east, and an extension from the extreme point susceptible of steam navigation on the Dan river, westwardly by a rail road to the Hudson river on the line of Tennessee, comprising a distance of 400 miles between the harbor of Norfolk and the above designated point, would not exceed the estimated cost of the Lynchburg and Tennessee rail road. A profitable line of rail road could also be constructed so as to connect the head of steamboat navigation in the county of Stokes, N. C., with the Charleston and Cincinnati rail road, passing through a highly favorable and fertile country, on the Yadkin and Catawba rivers.

"A communication is effected between this river and the Dan by the thoroughfare at the head of Nelson's Island. A similar mode of improvement is also recommended. The fall from the Dan river at the head of Nelson's Island to the town of Brook Neal is 84 feet, and the distance is 48 miles 4193 feet; the average width does not exceed 159 yards.

"The whole distance of the contemplated improvement extends 171 miles 2333 feet, and the fall 351 feet, averaging two to the mile, furnishing a very favorable result in support of the mode of improvement recommended.

"The whole estimated cost is \$650,169 20, averaging 3791 dollars per mile, or 1833 dollars per foot fall."

The Report of Mr. Couty having been submitted to the Legislature of Virginia at its last session and at a time when it could not confer or co-operate with the Legislature of this State on the subject of the proposed improvement, it was doubtless for that reason, and not from an unwillingness to extend their aid to the improvement, that they deferred a definite action on the subject. It has been unfortunate for those citizens residing on or near the Roanoke and Dan rivers, that they run through the borders of two States, and consequently they have hitherto failed to unite in their interests a majority of the people of either State; but in view of the connecting improvements recently made by the means of three Rail Roads from Virginia running to the Roanoke, and two Rail Roads from North Carolina to the same river; one from the Capitol of the State in which many of its citizens are deeply interested, and the other from the town of Wilmington on the Cape Fear river, in which the State as a stockholder, is more interested than in all other works of improvement united, that the rich and varied productions of the Roanoke, and its tributary streams, both vegetable and mineral, should by means of the proposed improvements find a cheap, safe, and expeditious conveyance to the markets in our own State, and her citizens in return receive through the same channel, the necessary supplies from abroad, through a seaport in North Carolina, distinguished for the cheapness and variety of the productions of the West Indies and other

countries offered for sale in her market, that it should be an object of anxious solicitude by every true son of North Carolina is not to be wondered at, and to its attainment the best energies of every one interested in the prosperity and independence of the State should be directed. These connecting links with the improvement now rendered an object in which a very large portion of the citizens of Virginia and this State are deeply interested.

In addition to the survey and report made by the Engineer appointed by the Board of Public Works of the State of Virginia, your committee will state that Mr. E. B. Hicks of Brunswick, Va. & Tucker Carrington, esq. of Clarksville in the same State, the former appointed by the Roanoke Navigation Company and the latter by the citizens of his town, visited the Northern and New England States with a view of ascertaining the probable practicability of successful Steam Boat Navigation on the Roanoke, Dan and Staunton rivers. After comparing the rivers there, particularly the Connecticut above Hartford, with the rivers just mentioned, they report fully in favor of the practicability and expediency of rendering their rivers navigable for Steam Boats, and they also give evidence of the large profits derived from that source of improvement there, where in the winter their navigation is obstructed by ice for several months. From the gentlemen referred to, your committee consider the proposed improvement no longer a subject of doubtful expediency, or a thing yet to be tested, but one which can be easily effected if the necessary means are provided, and which will yield a profit when completed, equal if not exceeding that of any other improvement now proposed or in progress in N. Carolina.

Water navigation when convenient and practicable is not the most expeditious, is beyond doubt the cheapest mode of transportation now in use; as an evidence of this, your committee would state, what is doubtless known to every member of the Convention, that produce is now carried from Fayetteville to Wilmington, and from Milton to Gaston and Weldon, at a lower rate than on any Rail Road in the Union, and this too with all the disadvantages and obstructions now attendant on the navigation of those rivers. From Milton to Gaston a distance of upwards of one hundred miles by water and nearly that far by land, produce is now carried in batteaux at the rates of twenty-five cents per hundred, while the same price is charged from Gaston to Peterburg on the Rail Road, a distance of only about sixty miles. Another advantage of water navigation is, that every one who can raise a sufficient capital to buy a boat which will cost forty dollars and employ two hands can participate in its benefits by paying the ordinary tolls on the river; and if the proposed improvement is made, one man can fasten his batteau to a Steam Boat, and in that way have his cargo carried safely and expeditiously to market and return in the same way.

There is something noble and animating in improving our rivers. They are the natural outlets for the productions of every country, and they always lead to the great thoroughfare of nations. On and near them often abounds a rich and exhaustless soil and embedded in the hills, and in their vicinity is found rich mines of ore of different kinds, and coal for the supply of fuel.

The Rail Roads in this State connecting with the Roanoke will afford the means of conveying into the interior of the State, the flour from the upper country, an article which is in much demand, and that is produced but to a very small extent in the middle and lower parts of N. Carolina.

Your committee have reason to believe that the State of Virginia will contribute a large portion of the aid necessary in the contemplated improvement, in so promptly directing the Board of Public Works to have the necessary surveys made; her Legislature has given evidence of its disposition to aid the improvement.

In conclusion, your committee recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, the improvement of the navigation of the Roanoke and Dan rivers is deemed by this Convention an object of the utmost importance to the citizens residing in the northern section of North Carolina, and to the State at large; on account of facilities which it will give to the Farmer, Planter and Manufacturer in sending their various productions to market, and to the Merchant and others in receiving their supplies from abroad; and to the latter on account of the deep interest which the State and its citizens have in the stocks of the Roanoke Navigation Company—the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, and the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company; the two latter of which connect with the Roanoke at different points. And whereas this Convention believes it to be due to the people of that section of the

State, watered by the aforesaid rivers, that a portion of the funds of the State set apart for Internal Improvement, shall be appropriated to the improvement of the navigation of the said rivers.

Therefore resolved, That it be, and is hereby respectfully recommended to the General Assembly of North Carolina to co-operate with the Legislature of Virginia, and the Roanoke Navigation Company, in the proposed improvements of the Roanoke and Dan rivers, so as to render them navigable by Steam Boats of light burthen.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER, Chairman.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1838.

From the United States Gazette. REMEDY FOR BURNS.

To the Editor of the Gazette,—
Dear Sir: I have so often seen remedies for human ills given to the newspapers, and then at once consigned to oblivion, that I have for a great while hesitated to present this remedy to the public. For four years I have prescribed it, and witnessed its healing effects. I deliberately say from fourteen years experience that no disease or injury to the human system has a more certain remedy than this for the distressing of all injuries, that of scalds and burns. The relief is almost instantaneous; from a minute or two to half an hour, will usually find a full relief from pain. No matter the extent of the burn, even if all the skin is removed from the body. The first knowledge I had of it was the almost miraculous cure of a little boy, who fell into a half hoghead of boiling water, prepared for scalding the bristles from swine. The entire person and limbs of the boy passed under the scalding water up to the chin, so as to scald his whole neck. On removing his clothes, nearly all his skin followed from his neck, hands, arms, chest, back, abdomen, and almost every bit of skin from his lower extremities. In this deplorable condition literally flayed alive with scalding water, the remedy was promptly applied as a momentary application until the physicians should arrive. Two eminent physicians soon came and on learning the extent of the scald, pronounced it a certainly fatal case, and directed the boy to remain with the remedy over him until he should die. In six weeks he was restored well, with scarcely a scar on any part of his person or limbs. The remedy increases in value from the fact, that under almost all circumstances it may be obtained. It is as follows:—Take soot from a chimney where wood is burned, rub it fine, and mix one part soot to three parts or nearly so of hog's lard, fresh butter, or any kind of fresh grease, that is not salted; spread this on linen or muslin, or any cotton cloth for easier and more perfect adaptation. If in very extensive burns or scalds, the cloth should be torn into strips before putting it over the scald. Let the remedy be freely and fully applied, so as to perfectly cover all the burned parts. No other application is required until the patient is well, except to apply fresh applications of the soot and lard, &c.

In steamboat explosions, this remedy can in nearly all cases be at once applied, and it does many valuable lives will be saved, and a vast amount of suffering alleviated.

If you and the corps editorial will hand this remedy around the country, and invite attention to it, and that also those who use it may give their testimony for or against, I feel assured that in a few months, this most efficacious and almost unfailing remedy, will be every where known and used in the United States.

A Physician of Philadelphia.

Tennessee.—The Nashville Banner of the 29th ult., says:

The Cotton crop is almost a failure.—Competent judges think that the amount which will be shipped from this point, cannot exceed eight thousand bales. Four thousand is regarded as a liberal estimate of the amount that will go down Elk and Duck rivers. There are conflicting opinions as to the crop of the Western District. Some estimate it at twelve thousand, and others as high as twenty thousand bales. The last is probably nearest the mark.

The Tobacco crop is inconsiderable. After much enquiry we feel satisfied that the corn crop, in the aggregate, is considerably larger than has been supposed. Abundantly sufficient, we think, for home consumption at lower prices than are now anticipated.

Pork is easily procured at \$5 to 5.50. The Banner says that the money market in that quarter is tight beyond all precedent.

The night spirit is at work in North Carolina; we will yet rise from our low estate, and under its operation be redeemed. Manufacturers are springing up in every direction—a new step in the field of enterprise has been lately made, in the establishment of a Woolen Factory in Fayetteville. The fabric is said to be of a good quality. There is no doubt, but that it will become a most profitable branch of enterprise.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 14, 1839.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BROWN said he rose to present to the Senate certain resolutions which had been adopted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, at their late session, expressive of their views and opinions in regard to some of the important measures and questions of public policy, which have been, and now are, pending before the country. However uncourteous some of the language was in reference to a late act of this body, which it had performed in the exercise of its high and constitutional powers, and profoundly as he regretted that expressions derogating from the respect due to this body were embraced in the resolutions, yet he could not hesitate, in obedience to a proper respect to the Legislature of his State, to offer them, in compliance with the request contained in one of the resolutions.

It was alike due to himself, to his constituents, and to the importance of the occasion itself, to state very explicitly the views he took of the resolutions, and the course which high considerations of public duty required that he should pursue in regard to them. He felt the deep responsibility under which he acted, and had given to the subject that anxious deliberation which its public importance and the great questions of public interest involved in it demanded.

In regard to most of the resolutions, it would readily be perceived that the opinions expressed in them directly conflict with the course which he had heretofore pursued on the measures of public policy to which they refer, and that a principle is asserted in one of them, in regard to a question of constitutional power, entirely at variance with his vote. The resolution ordering the expunction of the condemnatory resolution passed against President Jackson, for removing the public deposits from the late Bank of the United States. In relation to extravagant expenditure and executive patronage, referred to by two others of the resolutions, his votes would most abundantly prove that his whole course had been, since honoured with a seat in that body, to diminish both as far as it was practicable for him to do so.

Having very briefly adverted to the political character of the resolutions, the next inquiry which presented itself for consideration is, whether they are to be viewed by my honourable colleague and myself as instructions, or as the mere expressions of the opinions of the Legislature, leaving to us a discretionary power in exercising our judgments on the subjects to which they relate. That they are not to be considered as instructions, the proofs, to his mind, were clear and irresistible. They do not, on their face, profess to instruct, but, on the contrary, that word, or any other of mandatory import, is omitted with the most guarded caution; omitted no doubt not by accident, but by design. What could have been the intention for omitting it? The motive clearly was, not to commit the party passing these resolutions to the doctrine of instructions. Whenever, said Mr. B. the General Assembly of North Carolina has thought proper, on former occasions, to resort to the great Republican principle of instruction, it has spoken out in bold, frank and unequivocal language. It has, by directly instructing the Senators representing the State, taken the responsibility on itself of the vote which it commanded them to give. A positive command, by instructions from the Legislature of a State to its Senators to give a particular vote, places the vote under the control of the Legislature, and is, in effect, the vote of the power commanding it; thereby taking from the Senator all discretion, and consequently, relieving him from all responsibility, to the people of the State. The Legislature, therefore, does not take on itself the responsibility of the Senator's vote unless it instructs him. On the contrary, if it declines to instruct him, it declines taking the responsibility of his vote, and, therefore, has no right to expect him to express their opinions when they refuse to take on themselves the consequences of his vote to the people of the State. The Legislature of North Carolina has long since established the principle that they had the right to instruct, and so essential has the employment of that word been considered to the efficacy of resolutions of instructions, that the Republicans of that State have invariably employed it on all great occasions when they intended to command the votes of their Senators.

Mr. B. said in referring to the journals of the Senate, he perceived that the late venerable Mr. Macou, then a member of this body, had presented resolutions, passed by the Legislature of North Carolina at their session of 1816, instructing their Senators to endeavor to procure certain amendments to the constitution in relation to the mode of electing President & Vice President of the U. S. The Legislature which adopted them, resolved, in one of the resolutions, "that our Senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to endeavor to obtain the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States." At the succeeding session of the Legislature of North Carolina the same resolutions were again adopted, and again asserted, in the same language, the right of instruction. That the General Assembly

then considered mandatory language as essential to instructions is most strikingly obvious, from the marked distinction between the terms employed by them in the resolutions to the Senators and representatives in Congress. The former are expressly "instructed," the latter are merely "requested," to perform their will. It is, therefore, perfectly clear, from the use of the latter term to the Representative in Congress, over whose votes the Legislature never professed to have any control, that a mere expression of opinion, unaccompanied by instructions, never was viewed by them as obligatory on those to whom they were addressed. This great right had been repeatedly since asserted, and exercised in the same language of command, to their Senators, by successive Legislatures of North Carolina, from the period just referred to down to its session of 1834, when they reasserted and exercised, in positive and unequivocal language, the right of instruction, on the question of expunging from the journals of the Senate of the United States the resolutions condemnatory of President Jackson. The long continued practice, therefore, of the Legislature of that State, in regard to instructions, show very conclusively, that whenever they have intended to take all discretion from their Senators in regard to any particular vote, that they have expressly, and in plain language, instructed.

Mr. B. said, he held, when resolutions directly instructing had passed a legislative body, that it was not competent to go beyond the instructions themselves to ascertain the meaning of the Legislature; but when instructions were not given on the face of the resolution, that it was competent to look beyond them to arrive at the intentions of those passing them. He adverted to an amendment offered in both branches of the legislature, when the resolutions were before them, proposing to insert the word "instructed," and which was rejected by the unanimous vote of the friends of the resolutions in both instances. This act, in his opinion, was decisive of the question, and proved that those who passed them did not intend to commit themselves, by their acts, to the doctrine of instruction.

The resolutions did not merely omit to instruct, but they contained, on their face, expressions which constituted a direct attack on that great fundamental principle of the Republican creed. They declare that act of the Senate of the United States expunging from its journals the condemnatory resolution against President Jackson, to have been "an act of party servility, calculated to degrade the Senate."

Mr. B. said, so far as his own vote had had any agency in carrying into effect that just sentence, vindictory of the Constitution and the liberties of the people, both of which had been wantonly assailed in the unauthorized and unjust sentence against the Chief Magistrate of the nation, that he had acted under resolutions passed by the Legislature of his State commanding it to be done. He believed a majority of the State Legislatures of the Union had also passed similar instructions to their Senators. If, therefore, the doctrine of instruction be correct, what power is there that can rightfully arraign the motives of those who have only acted in obedience to it, and carried out the will of those under whose commands they have performed the act required to be done? To impeach, therefore, the motives of those, thus acting under instructions, is a direct attack on the principle of instruction, and, in effect, a denial of the right to instruct.

But in order to have all doubt removed as to the intention of those who passed them, his honorable colleague and himself had addressed a respectful communication to the Legislature of their State, asking to be informed if the resolutions were to be taken as instructions. We had publicly declared that we would obey or resign, if instructed. We considered, that to have done either under resolutions not containing instructions was not required by our pledge, and would have been a manifest dereliction of public duty under all the circumstances. We desired, then, proper ground to stand on. If we resigned, we wished to do so under the great principle of instruction, and not under resolutions in which it was not recognized. The Legislature, thus candidly and respectfully appealed to, have refused, in terms not very courteous, to give any further information as to the question of instruction.

When the issue was thus fairly presented, we had a right to expect, on every principle of candor, an emphatic expression of opinion one way or the other, in regard to the intentions of the Legislature on the question of instruction. If they had asserted their intention to instruct, I was prepared, as is known to many of my friends, instantly to have surrendered to them the public trust which I hold. They, however, again decline to assert the principle of instruction, in the resolution passed by them, and thus afford clear and unquestionable proof that they do not intend to commit themselves to the doctrine. Which of the parties had acted in good faith—those addressing the communication, and soliciting an expression of opinion on a plain question to which an answer was easy, and which they deemed important to the public liberty, as well as to the regulation of their own conduct—or those who had declined to answer it? He would appeal to the honest and intelligent judgment of his constituents to decide.

When, therefore, he took into view the circumstances which formed a part of the history of the resolutions, the guarded caution with which the party passing them avoided committing themselves on the record to the right of instruction, and the open and avowed hostility of some of those voting for the resolutions to the doctrine of instruction, the direct attack on the great principle itself on the face of the resolutions, and the refusal of the Legislature, on a candid appeal made to them, to assert the right—the most irresistible proof is afforded, by positive acts, that they (the Legislature) did not intend to recognize the right of instruction; any act not on what principle of honour, or by what right, either moral or political, can it be expected that they will be considered and acted on by others as instructions?

The resolutions profess to speak the will of the people. If they were instructions, he admitted that they would be obligatory in the fullest sense of the term; but they were not, and did not profess to be, and therefore the question as respects public opinion, as well as every other in relation to them, is open to the freest inquiry. He did not, himself, believe that they expressed public opinion, as to many of the important topics on which they undertake to declare it. He believed that the people of the State had heard with utter surprise, that the subject of the expunging resolutions had been introduced. It was a topic that had not been brought before them at the elections, and therefore could not have been anticipated. Again he did not believe they expressed public opinion, as no question had ever been brought more directly and immediately before the people of North Carolina than was that, at the election in 1834, involving the course of President Jackson in regard to the Bank of the United States, and the justice of expunging the sentence pronounced against him from the journals of the Senate.

The Legislature, at its session of 1834, in obedience to that public will, commanded their Senators, by express instructions, to expunge it. The people elected two successive Legislatures, which ratified and confirmed, in effect, that decision as the resolutions remained unrevoked by them. It would, therefore, be a derogation of the people of North Carolina, to suppose that a decision so well considered, and so deliberately made, had been reversed by them. President had ever been more strongly sustained than was President Jackson, at three successive elections, by the people of that State, whose well-earned fame the resolutions which the Legislature had passed aimed so strong a blow at. He could not, therefore, admit that his constituents had abandoned their long cherished political attachments, and were prepared to aid in sacrificing the public character of the honest soldier and patriot statesman. He could not consent, therefore, to record, by his vote, a sentence so derogatory to the people and to the Legislature of 1834, to whose favor he was indebted for his re-election. To resign, would, in his opinion, be a tacit admission, on his part, that the people had changed their opinion on this question, and an acquiescence in the charge of inconsistency against them, which it involved, when he should consider it a departure from his duty to do, unless acting under instructions that left him no alternative.

He had declared, in his speech on the Constitutional Treasury, and on other occasions, that if instructed by the Legislature he would obey or resign. He had used the word in that sense, which conveys a meaning universally acted on and understood by the Republican party of this country, and had likewise asserted it in his speeches to be a duty, in the absence of instructions, to pursue the dictates of his own judgment. In the absence of instructions, therefore, his decision as to the present resolutions, which did not recognize, in any part of them, that right, was entirely consistent with his often repeated declarations on that subject.

The course which his colleague and himself felt bound to take, from a high sense of public duty, on the occasion involved not simply the question of what was due to themselves and their own principles—not not simply a question of mere party ascendancy, but a question of far more transcendent importance. It involved a great principle of public liberty. If they resigned their seats, they indirectly aided in attacking the great fundamental right of instruction, which the resolutions, on their face, not only attacked, as he had already shown, but by their unquested-made tendency, went to overthrow. They, in effect, as he had shown, contained a denial of that doctrine. For us, therefore, to acquiesce in them, by obedience or resignation, would aid in subverting a principle long consecrated in the Republican creed. If they suffered themselves, by instruction, to be driven from the post which the public had assigned them, he could not permit himself to doubt that the very party that had passed the resolutions, would point to them to prove that their political friends had never admitted the doctrine of instruction. We should thus be accessory to the establishment of the doctrine that the people, through their Legislature, had no right to instruct. We should thus contribute to establish the doctrine that Senators of the Federal party, if hereafter elected from the State, would be licensed to disobey instructions, and should be irresponsible to the people, as they would no doubt quote these very resolutions to prove that instructions were no part of their political creed. It would, therefore, (repeated Mr. B.) be, in effect, an attack on the doctrine of instruction if we acquiesced in them either by obedience or resignation, and would be a surrender of a great question of public liberty. Thus we should be placed in the hands of a political party, already denying the right of instruction, and asserting other dangerous doctrines in regard to popular rights, an immense engine to beat down those rights. It was placing in their hands an instrument which would serve as a sword to use against their political adversaries, and would at the same time be used as a shield to shelter and protect themselves, when in power, from instructions. He, therefore, should consider the abandonment of his post, under such circumstances, as an abandonment of his duty to the people whom he represented, and as betraying a want of firmness to meet the crisis. He could not respect himself if he were to do it, and he sincerely trusted that his high minded and intelligent constituents would appreciate his motives and the delicacy of his situation. He had been sustained by them with a firmness and fixity of purpose, for a period of more than nine years, through many trying and difficult events in public affairs that impressed him with an indelible sense of gratitude.

He had never sought office nor desired it for himself; nor had any of those coveted with him ever, through his means, enjoyed office under this or the past Administration. He therefore appealed to his constituents to decide how far the charge of "party servility" applied to him, or to his public course. In order to remove all doubts as to the motives which actuated him, and to show that he desired his public course should be tested by the popular will of his State, at the first State elections which intervened, he had come to the determination to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States to the next Legislature of his State, when they should assemble, for the residue of his term then then remaining.

Mr. B. said that he felt deeply, and to its full extent, the great responsibility of his present situation. But at a great crisis in our public affairs, when the very existence of free government was at stake, when an evident effort was making to strip the people of their political sovereignty, and, in effect, to transfer it to the banking corporations of the country, he should dare to do his duty. To falter under such circumstances, and in such a crisis, and to shrink from a just responsibility from a fear of consequences, would, while it betrayed an unbecoming timidity be treachery to those who had committed to him their dearest rights and interests. His course, therefore, was taken, and it was for his constituents to decide on it; and to that decision he was prepared to yield with entire deference. [The further remarks on this subject are postponed, for want of room, till next week.]

VALEDICTORIES OF THE SPEAKERS.
ADDRESS OF MR. GRAHAM.
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:
Long leave to detain you a moment, whilst I express my gratitude for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to approve my conduct as your presiding officer. I wish I were conscious of having deserved such unqualified commendation. I appreciate it, however, as a not unmerited testimonial of the purity of my motives of action, and my unfeigned desire to do right. The scenes through which we have passed have been often of an exciting character; but I have been gratified to observe that there has been no interruption of the kindest personal relations between individual members; and with the utmost pleasure I declare, that I have never been so surrounded with any derogative aspersions, in which there was exhibited so little asperity of temper, and so much of kind and cordial feeling, as has been uniformly manifested in the present House of Commons.

Though this occasion has been impatiently expected as the moment when was to relieve us from public cares, and restore us again to the objects of our affliction, that heart must be insensible to the best feelings of human nature, which is not in some degree saddened by the melancholy reflection that we part, many of us, no doubt, forever. On the great ocean of life our courses lie in different directions. For a brief season we have met here to deliberate on the public weal. We now renew the voyage, and each one resumes the way from which he has been for a time diverted. Whatever honour may await us, I trust, gentlemen, we shall collect with pleasure the social intercourse we have enjoyed here—that our acquaintance has been extended, new friendships have been formed, and our knowledge of the moral and intellectual, as well as the physical resources of our common country, enlarged.

Wishing to you each and all, health, happiness, success in your various pursuits, and a safe and speedy return to your families and friends, I bid you a respectful and affectionate farewell.

ADDRESS OF COL. JOYNER.
Gentlemen of the Senate:
I am very thankful for the resolution you have been so kind as to adopt, expressive of approbation of my conduct as your presiding officer, and I especially thank you for the generous support and indulgence so kindly extended to me during the whole session. It is due to you that I should say, and I say it with pride and satisfaction, that I have never, in the course of my experience, witnessed a legislative body whose conduct has been more remarkably distinguished for good order, decorum and courtesy. Differences of opinion have arisen among us, and some of them of an exciting character, but the differences have not been permitted to lead to transgression of the rules of order, or to disturb that social intercourse, desirable at all times, and especially so, among members of the Legislature assembled together to promote the common good of their fellow citizens.

It is indeed true, that all may not have been effected by our labors, which many have considered necessary, to give to the State a high degree of improvement and prosperity; but I may be permitted to congratulate you on having effected much to this desirable end.

The establishment of a system of Common Schools for the purpose of diffusing the benefits and advantages of education among all classes of the rising generation, marks a new and important era in the history of our State, and will redound to the honor and credit of this General Assembly so long as education shall be prized among the blessings of mankind.

On the subject of Internal Improvement, though our labors have fallen short of what was ardently desired by a large portion of our most intelligent and highly esteemed fellow citizens, yet they will be found not unimportant or uninteresting to the State at large.

The Rail Road improvement, for which provision is made by law, between Fayetteville and the Yadkin river, it happily carried into effect, of which no reasonable doubt can be indulged, will, by its immediate benefits and its salutary example, be productive of the most durable advantages to the State of North Carolina. It cannot fail to stimulate industry, cherish enterprise, improve agriculture, develop the dormant and valuable resources of the State, invigorate commerce, and shed abroad the blessings of prosperity and contentment among the people. This road will be no sooner finished, than others will spring up from it, sending their benefits, comforts, and conveniences into every part of the State. I contemplate this picture with the most agreeable sensations of satisfaction, and I rejoice in having borne a part—an humble one it is true—in effecting so much anticipated good. Our labors in other respects have, by no means, been of an unimportant character, but I should trespass unreasonably on your time to enter into details.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to remark, that, if by any act or expression of mine at any time, I have been so unfortunate as to have caused the slightest pain in the bosoms of any members of this body, it is due to my self and to them, and I declare that nothing was further from my intention, and therefore may I not hope that it will be readily pardoned?

Being about to separate, perhaps to meet no more, every member of this body carries with him my sincere good will, and my best wishes that each and all of you, on your return to your homes, may experience a joyous and happy meeting with your families and friends.

FOREIGN.

The Russian papers contain an article dated Wilna, October 28, stating that a conspiracy was discovered in the Kingdom of Poland and in the western governments, one of the ringleaders of which, SIMON KONARSKY, with many of his accomplices, are in prison at Wilna. The Emperor has directed that the property, real and personal, of these individuals, to the number of fifty, should be immediately sequestered and placed under the superintendence of the crown.

The Steamer Royal William, arrived at New York, brings London dates to the 14th December.

The grain market has advanced in England, and Foreign wheat is admissible at the lowest duty, one shilling per quarter.

The sales of cotton up to the 7th were very large, about 61,000 bales at an advance of 1-4 per cent.—From the 7th to the 14th, sales also very large, and prices prime.

Large sales of American stocks were made at increased prices. All American stocks had advanced.

There had been a great many shipwrecks on the English coast, and many lives were lost.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—"We believe that notwithstanding all the predictions of enormous losses from the failure and suspension of payment, to the merchants trading with the United States, they will be at most insignificant."

Parliament was prorogued on the 5th, December, in the usual form, until Tuesday, the 5th of February. The commission for proroguing does not state that the meeting on that day will be for the despatch of business, but the words were "to be then here holden."

The merchants of Liverpool have memorialised the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs to exert the influence of the British cabinet, in conjunction with the Continental Powers of Europe, towards effecting the termination of the disastrous warfare in Spain.

A Liverpool paper of December 16, says:—"The sales of Cotton last week were very large, of all descriptions from the 1st to the 7th instant, inclusive, they amounted to about 61,750 bales, and averaged from 12 to 14 cents."

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THE SPECTATOR.

(MILTON, N. C.)

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1839.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE SPECTATOR.

Circumstances have unexpectedly placed the establishment of the Milton Spectator in the hands of the undersigned, its former proprietor. When I took leave of its readers nearly two years ago, it was not expected that I would ever again become its Editor; and even when I consented to take back the establishment, I doubted whether my other engagements, (demanding nearly the whole of my time,) would admit of my adding to them the task of conducting a Newspaper. A general wish seemed to be expressed, so far as I could ascertain, that the Press should be kept up in this place, I have therefore for the present yielded to the wishes of those to whom I feel under numberless obligations, and with some sacrifice of feeling, and perhaps of interest, concluded to assume, until I can make other arrangements, the publication of the Spectator.

It is known to its readers and the public generally, that when I formerly conducted the Spectator it was strictly a partisan paper, and that I endeavored, by all honorable ways and means, and with the feeble abilities of which I was master, to sustain the late National Administration and to bring into power the present incumbent of the Presidential chair. How far my labors were successful, it is not for me to determine; but if an untiring zeal, a vigilance, and perseverance, that never slept, deserved success, then may I have reason to believe that I contributed something to the objects I had in view.

Of the propriety of a village paper becoming strictly a partisan one, I have always doubted, and experience has convinced me of the impropriety.

Under the present code of party discipline one must cease to think and act for himself—forget that he is a freeman endowed with all the attributes of thought and freedom of action, and submit himself quietly to be chained to the car of party and carried about whithersoever his leaders may please to conduct him; or if there is the least attempt to think or act for himself, or a wish to prefer what he believes to be the better interests of his country to that of his party, he is instantly denounced as a traitor, an alien and back-sliding. That a freeman should thus sell his birthright, peradventure for a "mess of pottage," and disregard the important political privileges purchased for him by the blood and treasure of his forefathers, is a matter of astonishment, as well as a subject of regret.

Another subject of regret is, that National Politics in North Carolina is subverting the best interests of the State, by absorbing every other thing, and causing her citizens to neglect their own local interests to attend to matters in which they are concerned only as one of the members of the great confederacy. A candidate for popular favor now, whatever may be his opinions on State policy, and however well qualified he may be to promote and advance its best interests in the legislative councils, is thrust aside and denounced if he happens to differ with a majority of his countrymen on some one National subject. These things ought not so to be, and as one who loves his country I must condemn such a course.

So long as I may again conduct this paper, my best efforts shall be directed to promote the interests of the people of my State, particularly the section in which I am located,—and of the Union; and in furtherance of these objects I bespeak the hearty co-operation of my friends and the public generally.

NATHANIEL J. PALMER.

Steam Boat Navigation.—The attention of our readers is respectfully called to a Report on our first page, made by a Select Committee of the late Internal Improvement Convention at Raleigh, on the subject of Navigating the Dan and Roanoke Rivers by Steam Boats. There is not a doubt among those of experience and observation of the practicability of the measure, and no one will presume to question its great utility and benefit to the people of this section of North Carolina and our neighboring counties of Virginia.

We hope the Legislature of Virginia will make a move in the matter at its present session. Memorials have been for some time in circulation addressed to that body on the subject.

GOV. PORTER.

We are much pleased with the following Extract from the Inaugural Address of DAVID R. PORTER, the newly elected Governor of Pennsylvania:

"The position which our Commonwealth occupies as a member of the Union, should never be lost sight of. For whilst, as to all the purposes not delegated to the General Government, she is an independent sovereignty, yet as to all granted to the confederation or union, she must exercise her authorities in subordination to the General Government, evincing a proper regard for, and subordination to, that Government in all things properly pertaining to it. The government of the States should ever exercise a careful vigilance for the preservation of their own rights, that the objects of the Confederation may be fairly effected, and the harmony of a system of Government without parallel in ancient or modern times, be preserved in all its beauty and symmetry."

"It is not sufficient that there should be a cold compliance in terms with the letter of our constitution—there should be a proper national feeling of brotherhood kept up. We should exhibit in all our conduct, that we are members of a great and powerful union of free States, who have made certain terms and conditions by way of mutual concession and compromise, in order to promote the general good of the whole.—The old articles of confederation, as well as the present constitution of the United States, were the results of these feelings, and these concessions and compromises. A due regard to that good faith which should ever characterize the conduct of republican States, would seem to require that a contract or compact of union, thus formed, should be kept not only inviolate in terms, but in spirit also."

"When the infant States of the Union united together in the Revolution for the common defence, under the feeble bonds of the old confederation; and when necessity drove us to form something more definite and binding, which brought about the constitution of 1788, involuntary servitude was the subject of much discussion, arrangement and concession. It was finally disposed of in the manner pointed out in the latter instrument. To agitate the question anew, when it was thus satisfactorily settled, is not only unwise and impolitic, but is a virtual breach of good faith to our brethren of the South—an unwarrantable interference with their domestic relations and institutions—and is calculated to do positive injury to the African race there held in servitude—for whom, in her policy and within her own borders, Pennsylvania has always shown a becoming sympathy. I can never, in the official station which I occupy, consent to countenance a course which may jeopard the peace and harmony of the Union, without answering any good purpose in the end. It shall meet with no encouragement at my hands."

New Orleans papers of the 25th ultimo, contain the particulars of an outrage, which, as one remarks, "affords an unpleasant illustration of Texian notions of international law, and State Sovereignty."—If our young sister, with a people, but yesterday, as it were, absolved from allegiance to the U. S. laws, begins to play such pranks before she is fairly walking, the prospect is bad in the contemplation of her future matured power and strength,—we expect, of course, that reparation has been demanded by the Gov. of Louisiana.—The particulars of the insult as given are, that an armed force consisting of about one hundred men under the command of Gen. Rusk, had entered the village of Shreveport, in the territory of the U. S., and threatened the lives of many citizens, stating as a reason for the invasion that they were in pursuit of some Caddo Indians, whom they had come to disarm—they did so, and threatened the Indian agent at Shreveport for having furnished them arms and ammunition.—"Gen. Rusk, we learn," says the account, "stated that he came with no hostile intention toward the citizens of the U. States," but in pursuit of the Indians, who had crossed into Texas, and warred against the citizens.

FLORIDA. Six Indians were killed at Magnolia early this month, by a company of ten men from the town—cause not stated. A party of Indians attacked the plantation of Mr. Linton, of Madison county, and captured two negroes. On their retreat, the Indians were surprised by a party of whites, who captured their baggage packs, but the Indians soon rallied and re-captured their packs, and wounded two whites. The fugitive Creek Indians have lately appeared at St. Andrew's Bay. They commit no violence, except killing cattle for their subsistence. The Head Quarters of the regiment operating in Middle Florida, is removed to "Dead-man's Bay."

The Georgia Legislature has authorized the borrowing of a million and a half of dollars, to prosecute her great railroad. A law was also passed relinquishing to the counties the public taxes for the current year.

HORRID MURDER.

We learn that Mr. Richard Davis, of Warren County, a most estimable citizen, was brutally shot down, last week, in a store in Warrenton, by Thos. Christmas, and death immediately ensued. The circumstances, as detailed to us, are of the most shocking and atrocious character. [Raleigh Reg.]

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Jan. 14.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Brown, for the Legislature of North Carolina, expressing their opinion of the independent treasury bill, were taken up. A long and angry debate ensued. Mr. Strange and Mr. Brown both took occasion to remark that they did not regard the resolutions as instructions.

Mr. Clay replied to the North Carolina Senators. This called forth a severe rejoinder from Mr. Brown. The resolutions were finally laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill for reducing the price of the public lands, was then taken up, and Mr. Morris made a speech of some length on the subject.

Several executive communications were read.—Mr. Webster made his appearance for the first time this session, as well as Messrs. Cuthbert of Georgia and Sevier of Arkansas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Resolutions were received from various territories and States. Mr. Wise offered a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of War concerning the conduct of Com. Elliot towards a Mr. Hunter of the Navy. It was adopted.

Mr. Sherrod Williams presented a series of resolutions, among other things, that the members of Congress were not elected to make long speeches, and that unless they were more inclined to work than talk the House should adjourn. Rejected—ayes 67, noes 93.

Mr. Montgomery offered these resolutions—Resolved, That the Public Land belonging to the United States is a reminder of the Joint Common Stock belonging to the people of the United States and Territories, that may and should be disposed of by Congress among the rightful owners by some equitable plan of distribution.

Resolved, That a select committee of this House consisting of twenty-six members, one chosen from each State, be instructed to prepare and report to this House some plan for an equitable distribution of the Public Lands or the proceeds of sales.

Several executive communications were received.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.

Senate Proceedings.—In the Senate today, after the transaction of morning business, the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road was taken up. After being amended so as to reduce the appropriations from \$150,000 to \$100,000 to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, a motion was made to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, which prevailed—ayes 23, noes 22. Mr. Wall then moved a reconsideration of the vote, which, after an animated discussion, prevailed; and the question being again taken on striking out the enacting clause, was lost. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed—ayes 24, noes 23. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned over until Monday.—Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

House of Representatives.—The whole of this day's session has been taken up in hearing and discussing the applications of Messrs. Taylor, Martin, and Wagner, to be excused from serving in the Swartwout committee. The two former were excused; and the House refused to excuse the latter by a vote of 105 to 102. At the close of the session, Messrs. Foster and Owens were appointed to fill the two vacancies created above.

Before the adjournment of the House, Mr. Wise introduced a resolution authorizing the committee to appoint a clerk and a printer; also giving the members of the committee leave to absent themselves from the House during its sittings; and, if necessary, to proceed to New York to prosecute the investigation.—Id.

WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND MEXICO.

It is said that Mexico has declared war against France. The terms of the capitulation of San Juan de Ulloa, were disapproved by the Mexican Government, and Gen. Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz with five thousand men, while the French were on shore at the castle, spiking the cannon, &c. The latter were driven away after losing several officers and men. Santa Anna had a leg shot off.

We should not wonder at the augmentation of public expenditures, when items like the following are found among the "contingent expenses" of the House of Representatives, to wit: \$152 for making pens, \$39 1-2 for snuff, \$1641 for horse hire, and \$341 for an ostler. In the Senate, at the same session, for horse hire, \$1,633! We really think the members might make their own pens and buy their own snuff, if \$8 per diem is too small a compensation to enable them to hire horses whenever they feel disposed to show off their equestrian races. Not many of them, we are sure, hire pen-makers at home.

[Lynchburg Vir.]

It appears from the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature, that ROBERT STANARD, Esq. was on last Friday week elected a Judge of the Court of Appeals to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge BROCKENBROUGH.

TEXAS. A law has passed the Congress of Texas giving to emigrants with families 640 acres of land, and to single men 320 acres.

TEXAS. William Bryan, Esq., has been appointed Consul for the Republic of Texas for the port of New Orleans.

A new and splendid steamboat called the Rufus Putnam, plies between Galveston and Houston.

A bill to remove the seat of Government has passed the House of Representatives, 29 to 3, and will it is said undoubtedly pass the Senate and become a law. It provides five Commissioners to be jointly chosen by the two houses—which commissioners are to have power to select four leagues of land between ten miles east of the Brasses and ten miles west of the Colorado, and not coming south of 30° 29m. north latitude. The Board will probably select a site upon the Colorado, above Bastrop, which will receive the almost unanimous assent of the people of Texas.

The views of the President in regard to the establishment of a National Bank, in which the Government is sole proprietor, pledging the property of the Government as security for its notes, is popular with the body of the citizens, and will receive the favorable action of Congress.

In a pugilistic encounter in the passage way of the House of Congress, between two Clerks of the Senate, one post-d the other as a coward for refusing to receive a challenge. Shortly after a scuffle ensued between them with canes, which resulted in the interchange of shots, one of which severely wounded one of the parties.

A chain of military posts is to be established along all the frontier, as a protection against the Comanches.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

(From the New York Gazette, 14th.)

By the Packet ship Albany, from Havre, Capt. Johnson, we have received files of Havre papers to the 14th ult., and Paris papers to the day previous.—The Albany sailed on the 19th.

The King's speech was delivered on the 17th, and seems to have given little satisfaction to the Opposition, to say the least. It congratulates the peers and deputies on the continued prosperity of the kingdom, and assures them that the relations of France with Foreign nations are highly satisfactory. He states, in reference to the Belgian question, "conferences have been held at London, relative to the affairs of Belgium and Holland. I have not said of their having a speedy and pacific result, giving a new guarantee to the independence of Belgium, and the peace of Europe." After mentioning the evacuation of Ancona, he proceeds: "Spain remains a prey to the same convulsions, the same misfortunes.—We continue to fulfil toward all allies, every clause of the quadruple alliance. The government of the queen regent has not ceased to receive from us, not only the assistance to which our treaties bind us, but also every support which the interest of France permits us to give."

His opinion of the Mexican question may be supposed liable to change its tone of confidence on the receipt of information of the late transactions at Vera Cruz. "I hope that the difficulties with Mexico and the Argentine Republic are coming to a close. A fresh naval force which recently sailed from our harbors, is at this time before Vera Cruz, and has gone to obtain from the Mexican government, the justice and protection, which our commerce has so long required."

The African possessions are said to be in a very prosperous condition, and so are the finances of the kingdom. The King says that the birth of the Count of Paris was the greatest consolation which Heaven could have given him, and he promises that he shall be educated like his father, "to respect our institutions, and in devotion to France, of which my whole family will never cease to give an example."

A morning paper of the ministerial party says that the minister has determined to propose the conversion of the five per cents as soon as the settlement of the Belgian question will permit him to do it with prudence and certainty. It seems indeed that the omission in the King's speech of an expression relative to this great financial operation has not definitely settled the question and was a matter of propriety of situation. It being well known that the King was opposed to the measure it would have been somewhat short to have placed in his mouth language favorable to the conversion.

Singular Divorce Case.—The Legislature of New York have had before them a divorce case, upon which the following report has been made:

By Mr. Lawrence, from the committee on judiciary, on the petition of J. Sammonds, praying for a divorce. It appears that the marriage sought to be annulled, took place legally, a number of years since, but that the lady has uniformly, and from the first moment of the connection, refused to assume the duties of a wife. She refused to give any reason (save an unconquerable repugnance) for this refusal, although she acknowledges that every thing which would be supposed necessary to make a home desirable, was possessed by Mr. S.

In this mysterious dilemma, the petitioner asks for a divorce, and the petition is concurred in by the lady herself, and the lady's father, and many of the neighbors of both. The committee have been put in possession of a letter, partly in prose and partly in verse, to a gentleman in this city, which the committee think unravels the mystery, by disclosing the fact, that her

heart has been long in the possession of said gentleman, as it now is. The committee begged the reference of the petition to the committee on grievances, as most appropriate; and it was referred.

PETERSBURG MARKETS.

WHEAT.—Red, \$1.55 a 1.60—White, \$1.70, as to quality, the latter rates for very best.

TOBACCO.—Sales last Saturday at the Warehouse reached \$14 1-4 for new. Jan. 21, 1839. J. L. MERTENS.

Milton Prices Current.

TOBACCO—Lugs,	\$7 00 a \$9 00
Common Leaf,	11 00 a 10 00
Fine,	11 00 a 12 00
COTTON.—By the bale,	11 00
Do. in the seed,	02 3 4 a 00
WHEAT,	1 20 a 1 25
Corn, per barrel,	4 00 a 4 50
Flour, do.,	7 00 a 8 00
Cotton Varns, reted.	1 25 a 1 75

TOWN ELECTION.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly incorporating the town of Milton, an Election will be held at the Milton Hotel, on Monday the 4th of February, for the purpose of electing eight Commissioners of Police for the ensuing year. The qualified resident voters, and those owning real estate within the Corporation, are invited to attend.

N. J. PALMER, Intendant.

Milton, Jan. 25, 1839.

A Double Gigg at Auction.

Will be sold at public auction, on the 1st of Feb. at 10 o'clock, at the Shop formerly occupied by Philip Ward, on Main street, a Double Panel Gigg with London springs. N. J. PALMER. Jan. 25, 1839.

THE CELEBRATED HORSE

LExINGTON,

Will be sold at the ensuing season in the Town of Milton.—Particulars in due time. JOHN S. OGLESBY. January 25th, 1839.—10—tl.

PARTRIDGE'S

Original Leather Preservative or OIL BLACKING.

A patent composition for cleaning, nourishing and preserving leather, renewing the color, rendering it soft, pliable and elastic, and when completely filled impenetrable by water, or water-proof.

This composition is not only the best, but the most convenient and cheapest article ever known for cleaning and preserving chairs and carriage tops, thorough braces, and harness. It renovates and nourishes the leather, renders it soft and elastic, renews the color and strength, and prevents a long drying and cracking.

For boots and shoes it is invaluable.—When allowed to dry, it closes the pores of the leather, and renders them impenetrable by the wet, and keeps them soft and comfortable to the feet.

For Factory Bands it is peculiarly beneficial, giving them an adhesiveness and elasticity that no other substance will give.

It is also applicable to engine horse, large bellows, travelling trunks, and all leather exposed to the action of heat, cold, or wet, and entirely supercedes the use of oil.

For sale by

GREEN & PALMER.

Milton, Jan. 28, 1839.

To such of the inhabitants of Milton and adjacent Country as may wish to supply themselves with the very best quality of PIANOS FORTE.

For sale, either, who has the exclusive sale in Virginia and North Carolina, of those celebrated grand action Piano Fortes made by Steudt, Worcester & Dunham, suitable to the public, as the best evidence of their superiority which can possibly be desired, the various letters which will be published hereafter, from time to time, from some of the most respectable and well known gentlemen in the States of Virginia and North Carolina, who have brought and tried them, and certainly no better proof could be had by two in the course of a short space of time, and out of so large a number, not have proven otherwise than first rate. The prices vary very much as follows, to wit: Two hundred and fifty two hundred and eighty, three hundred, three hundred and fifty, and so on up to six hundred dollars.

If the instruments are not what they are represented to be, they will be exchanged or taken back, and when there is any doubt about their quality, no pay will be required until such doubts are removed by trial. A written guaranty will be given.

E. P. NASH,

Book and Piano Forte seller, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.

Dinwiddie, October 9, 1837.

Dear Sir—The Piano Forte which I bought of you, made in N. York by Steudt, Worcester and Dunham, I take pleasure in saying (what I conscientiously think) that, if not the very best, it is at least as good in tone and construction, as I ever heard. Indeed I do not know what improvement need be, if any could be made in it.

Most respectfully, Yours,

ABNER ADAMS.

Mr. E. P. Nash, Petersburg, Oct. 13.

Extract of a letter received from Mr. William Lea.

Leesburg, Caswell county, Feb. 2d, 1838. It would have afforded me the greatest pleasure to have written you earlier on this subject, had I deemed it of any importance, as I could freely have expressed my opinion, and the opinion of all others too, who have heard the instrument, in a way altogether agreeable to your feelings; and were it not for the opinion I have of the superior quality of the instrument manufactured by Messrs. Steudt, Worcester & Dunham, I should have been disposed to enter myself in evincing not a little taste in the selection of the instrument in question; but, owing to the superior quality of the instrument, you have on hand, I do not conceive it necessary to possess a great musical talent to enable one to select a first rate instrument out of your assortment. The instrument in question, I think, is not inferior to any I have heard in tone, action or power; and it is procured by all who have performed on it, to be of superior quality.

WM. LEA.

HORSE BILLS.

THE printing of Horse Bills will be neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

POETRY.

THE THREE GIFTS.

Addressed to my Daughter—by Mrs. C. B. Wilson of London.

Thou hast the gift of genius!—fatal dower!
Fame's thorny wreath is budding on thy brow;
And thine will be the poet's magic power
Enchantment's chains round other minds to throw,
Would that my watchful care could keep from thee
So sad a lot—so dark a destiny!

Thou hast the gift of beauty! fatal spell!
To man a lure, to woman but a snare,
As many a broken, blighted flower can tell,
Drooping and blighted in the world's parterre;
Strip of its earthly fragrance,—that doth lie,
A ruin amid weeds, to wake the gazer's sigh.

Thou hast the gift of goodness! oh! my child!
May'st thou retain this pearl above all price,
To guide thy footsteps through life's dangerous wild,
Where roses hide the treacherous thorns of vice!
A faithful twin to thee, may it be bound,
An amulet 'gainst ill, that gird earth's pilgrims round.
[Lady's Book.]

THE VILLAGE GARRISON.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE THIRTY YEARS WAR.
It happened in the course of the thirty years war, that Gonsalvo de Cordova, who commanded the Spanish troops, then overrunning the Palatinate, found it necessary to possess himself of a little walled village, called Ogersheim, that lay in his way. On the first intelligence of his approach, all the inhabitants fled to Mannheim, and when Gonsalvo at length drew near and summoned the place to surrender, there remained within the walls only a poor shepherd and his wife the latter of whom having that morning brought a little infant into this world of misery, was unable to leave her bed, and her husband, of course, staid with her.

The anxiety and distress of the poor man may be more easily conceived than described. Fortunately, however, he possessed both courage and shrewdness; and on the spur of the moment, bethought himself of a scheme of escape, which, after embracing them both, he hastened to put into execution.

The inhabitants having run off in a tremendous hurry, had left almost all their property at his disposal; so he had no difficulty in finding what was requisite for his purpose, namely, a complete change of dress. Having first accoutred his lower man in military guise, he tossed away his shepherd's hat, which he replaced with a huge helmet, "a world too wide," he buckled a long sword to his side, threw a goodly cloak over his shoulders, stuck two enormous pistols in his belt, and putting on boots so thick on the soles and high in the heels that they luted him about half a foot from the ground, he fastened to them a prodigious pair of jingling spurs, which was the fashion of the time. Thus accoutred, he forthwith betook himself to the walls, and leaning with a pompous air on his sword, he listened coolly to the herald who advanced to summon the village to surrender.

"Friend," said our hero, as soon as the herald had concluded his speech, "tell your commander that though I have not made up my mind to surrender at all, I may possibly be induced to do so, provided he agrees to the three following conditions, in which I shall make no abatement whatever:—1st. The garrison must be permitted to march out with military honours.—2d. The lives and property of the inhabitants must be protected: 3d. They must be allowed the free exercise of the Protestant religion."

The herald immediately replied that such preposterous conditions could not for a moment be listened to, added that the garrison was known to be weak and concluded by again demanding the instant surrender of the place.

"My good friend," answered the shepherd, "do not be too rash. I advise you to inform your General from me, that nothing but my desire to avoid bloodshed, could make me think of surrendering on any terms whatever, and please to add, that if he does not choose to agree to those I have already stated, he will gain possession of the town only at the point of the sword, for I swear to you by the faith of an honest man and of a christian, as well as by the honour of a gentleman, that the garrison has lately received a reinforcement he little dreams of."

So saying the shepherd lighted his pipe and puffd away with an air of the most consummate nonchalance. Confounded by this appearance of boldness and security, the herald thought it prudent to return and state to Gonsalvo the demands which had been made. The Spanish General, deceived by the show of resistance, and being unwilling to waste either men or time in reducing the paltry town, resolved to agree to the conditions offered, and followed by his troops approached the gates. This lenient determination was announced by the herald to the shepherd, who only vouchsafed to say in reply, "I find your commander is a man of some sense." He then left the walls, let down the draw bridge, deliberately opened the gates and allowed the Spanish troops to pour into the town. Surprised to see no one in the streets but a strange looking fellow, whose caricature of a military costume hung upon him like patch work, Gonsalvo began to suspect treachery, and seizing the shepherd demanded to know where the garrison was.

"If your highness will follow me I will show you," answered the rustic.
"Keep by my stirrup, then," exclaimed

Gonsalvo, "and on the least symptom that you mean to betray me, I shall send a bullet through your heart."

"Agreed," said our friend. "follow me Spaniards, for I swear by the word of an honest man and christian, as well as by the honour of a gentleman, that the garrison will offer you no injury."

He then placed himself by Gonsalvo's stirrup, and followed by the troops, passed through several silent and deserted streets, till at length, turning into a narrow lane, he stopped before a mean looking house, and having prevailed on Gonsalvo to enter, he led him into a small room, where lay his wife and her little boy beside her.

"Noble General," he said, pointing to the former, "this is our Garrison; and this," he added, taking his son in his arms, "is the reinforcement of which I told you."

Aware now of the real state of matters, the absurdity and cleverness of the trick, moved even Spanish gravity, and Gonsalvo gave free course to his mirth. Then taking off a rich gold chain which decorated his own person, he passed it round the neck of the infant.

"Permit me to offer this mark of my esteem," he said good naturedly, for the valiant garrison of Ogersheim. By the hand of a soldier, I envy you the possession of such a reinforcement; and you must let me present you with a purse of gold for the use of the young recruit."

He then stooped down and kissed the delighted mother and her boy, and quitted the house, leaving the shepherd to boast for many a summer day and winter night, of the success of his stratagem.

Ticking a Wife to Death.—The process of tickling to death, of which we have before had an instance, has been recently renewed at Brignolles, in the Var, where a man named Reboul applied it to his second wife. It appears that after seizing her with one hand he with the other tickled her violently at the bottom of her feet, and on the knees and ribs, until he threw her into a high state of irritation, and then held her head downwards and her feet in the air! with the intent of producing a congestion of the brain. This he has done several times, but upon the last occasion she was saved by the coming in of her neighbors, who was attracted by her cries. Reboul was taken into custody, and it is suspected that he got rid of his first wife by this means, as he had previous to this attempt told his present wife that he knew how to dispose of any person without compromising himself.

[Galignani's Messenger.]

LOOK AT THIS!

THE Printing Establishment of the Milton Spectator is offered for sale on accommodating terms. To a practical printer with a small family, the situation is a very desirable one. Professional and other engagements, demanding at present, the whole of my time, alone prevent me from again assuming the Editorial chair, which, with some exceptions, has been to me a source of pleasure and profit. There is, perhaps, no village in the State that holds out better inducements for an establishment of the kind.

Editors of papers exchanging with the Spectator, will confer a favor by giving this notice one or two insertions. N. J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., January 21st, 1839.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed to the undersigned by Thompson L. White, for certain purposes therein expressed, will be sold to the highest bidder (for cash) on the premises, in the town of Milton, on Wednesday the 16th of January next, the House and Lot situated in the South part of said town, in which the said T. L. White formerly resided. The lot contains about three acres of land, and the improvements consist of a Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, &c.—The Dwelling House contains six rooms and six fire places, including the cellar, and is well suited for a comfortable family residence.

M. P. HUNTINGTON, Trustee.

N. B.—The above sale is postponed until the 1st day of February.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forbid hunting on the lands of the subscriber. Having been lately injured by persons going through my plantation, it is necessary that I should put a stop to it. Those who neglect to give heed to this caution, will be considered as trespassers, and dealt with accordingly.

CHARLES SALLARD.

Person county, N. C. Jan. 20th, 1839

NOTICE.

ALL who are in any wise indebted to the late firm of Rogers & Howard, are requested to make their payments immediately, either to us or to those persons in whose hands we have placed Accounts. We desire that this request should be regarded as finally conclusive, because it is urgent; the last appeal that we shall make to your generosity, while we are prepared and determined to act as circumstances may direct. Those to whom no quarters are shown, cannot from necessity practice that forbearance which they otherwise might desire.

ROGERS & HOWARD.

Milton, Jan. 27, 1839.

N. H. McCAIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS located himself in the town of Milton.—He will attend the County and Superior Courts of the Counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham and Stokes. Business entrusted to his care will meet with prompt attention
January, 15, 1839—8—11.

We have placed in the hands of Sterling S. Kent of Yanceyville, a portion of our accounts, which we trust will be paid when they are presented.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is again prepared to furnish the GENUINE (warranted) Morus Multicaulis in lots to suit purchasers; also, a variety of SILK WORM EGGS at the lowest prices, all of which will be put up so as to go safely any distance. Persons at a distance may rest assured of having their orders put up with the strictest fidelity and dispatch. To companies and individuals wishing to purchase to a large amount, a liberal discount will be made for cash. Apply to

J. H. D. LOWMEYER, Agent,
Richmond, Va.
or to J. HENRY A. LOWMEYER,
at Lunsford & Eaton's, Petersburg, Va.
December 7th, 1838.—7—1 m.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Rebecca is in the habit of unnecessarily contracting debts with divers individuals without my knowledge or consent, this is therefore to publicly forward all persons from crediting her on my account or charging me with articles she may purchase with out my knowledge or consent, as I am determined not to pay the same. I also forward all persons from letting any of my children have articles of any kind on my account.

JOHN WILSON.
C aswell Co, Jan. 3d, 1839 mark

BETHESDA FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE first session next year, will commence on the 2nd Monday (14th) in January, under the tuition of Miss MARIA CONVERSE, from the State of New Hampshire. Miss CONVERSE is a highly accomplished young lady, and is recommended as a person of a high order.

Musical will be taught from the commencement of the session, by EDWARD WINKLER, a young gentleman late from Germany, (the land of music,) and is known as a superior performer and teacher of this ornamental art.

The house of the subscriber is open at all times for the reception of boarders, at \$6 00 per month, including all expenses.

JOHN H. PICKARD.

Dec. 11, 1838.—4—11.

CARD.

DRS JONES & DODSON, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their services to the citizens of Milton and its vicinity. They may be found at their office on the south side of main street, opposite the store of Messrs. Wilson & Smith, when not professionally engaged.

Sept. 17th, 1838.—44—11.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Thursday the 1st day of February next, at the Coach Shop in Milton, the following property, to wit: Four New Carriages, one second hand. Two Superior Two Horse Waggon, One second hand Buggy and Harness. Four sets inferior Carriage Harness. One New Buggy.

One second hand Two Horse Hack, One do. do. Four Horse Coach. Two do. do. Light Waggon, Also a lot of Coach Makers' Tools, Coach Mounting, &c. &c.

Sale to take place without reserve. Terms—A credit of Five months. Bond with approved security with interest will be required.

SMITH, McGEHEE, & Co.

Milton, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1839—7—11

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Milton, N. C., dated and ending 31st December, 1838, which, if not taken out in three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. William Agar, Mary Avert.
B. E. E. Bolton, M. E. Brady
C. D. Cosby, 2. Milled Cobb, Mary Cosby.
Samuel Chaney, Eliza A. Clark.
F. James Farley
G. Robert M. Graham, Labon Gillaspie, Simeon W. Groat.

Thomas Milton, Louisa Harrison, Robert M. Holmes, Wm. H. Outrick, Dorothy Harring, L. E. Harper.
J. P. Jones, Joseph H. Jeter
K. S. Kent, Moses Lewis, Dr. B. B. Lapham, A. M. Lea, Josiah Oliver, Henry Richardson, Edward H. Robertson, John Robertson,
S. Geo. A. Smith, 3. Martha Smith, Alex. Smith, Capt. Charles Sallard, Geo. W. Thompson.
W. John E. Wooding, 2. William W. Thomas, G. E. Welsh, Charles White, T. H. Williams, Turner White, Joel A. Wall, Jr. A. Young.

N. J. PALMER, P. M.
January 5th, 1839.—7—31.

Fresh Groceries, &c

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the friends and the public, that they have just received their full supply of Groceries, *Hardware, Tin Ware, Crockery and Glass Ware, Medicines, Paints, Gills and Dye Stuffs, Cheese, &c.*

They have now on hand a supply of most of the approved Patent Medicines, for the cure of almost every disease.

Their Groceries are of the choicest and best kind, all of which they will sell low for cash or country produce.

They are authorized to purchase a large quantity of Peas Seed for a House in Petersburg.

GREEN & PALMER.

Milton, N. C., 26, 1838.—2.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Mr. HENRY ROSE is fully authorized to settle all the accounts due the firm of Oglesby & Green; and all persons indebted to the said firm are earnestly requested to settle the same when presented by him.

JOHN S. OGLESBY.

Milton, Jan. 14, 1839—8—11.

IRISH POTATOES and OIL.
JUST received, TEN BARRELS IRISH POTATOES—a supply of LINSEED OIL and superior Winter Lamp Oil.

GREEN & PALMER.

Milton, Jan. 14, 1839—8

NOTICE.

The subscriber has a good saddle horse which he would sell on reasonable terms.

GEO. C. ROGERS.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Roxboro, N. C., quarter ending December 31st, 1838.

A—Allen & Prather. B—Martin Brainerd, Mathew Brooks 2. C—Miss Susan J. Chandler, Hosea Carver. D—S. M. Dickens. E—Peter Eps, G—Thomas Gardener. H—Oveton Harris, J—Doct C. H. Jordan. L—Ruben Long. P—Leroy Peed R—Gideon Reberson, Miss Eliza H. Ross, S—Thomas Stokes. T—W. H. Thomas. W—P. Webb James M. Williamson, Messrs. T. & L. Webb.

A. T. FITTS, P. M.
January 15, 1839—8.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—48

MILTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Tuesday the 1st day of January next, under the charge of Miss ANN C. FORBES as principal, assisted by her sister Miss MARGARET FORBES, both of whom are highly recommended to the Trustees as possessing those qualifications as ladies and as Teachers, which are essential to the proper discharge of the duties of their station.

The Literary Department will be under the immediate care of Miss FORBES and her sister; and in which will be taught all the various branches of Education usually taught in Female Seminaries of the higher order.

The Musical Department will be under the charge of Miss HEYCLON, a young lady from Germany (the land of Music,) who is said to be a splendid performer on the Piano, and eminently qualified to teach others that elegant accomplishment.

Miss HEYCLON is also thoroughly acquainted with, and properly qualified to teach the French Language, it being her native tongue.

Terms of Tuition the same as heretofore. Board can be obtained in respectable families on moderate terms.

JOHN WILSON, Pres't.

of the Board of Trustees.
Milton, Dec. 3rd, 1838.—3. 11.

COMMISSION BUSINESS

AT HENDERSON.

THE subscriber having permanently located at Henderson Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, two miles South of Chalk Level, will attend to the receiving, forwarding, and selling all kinds of produce that may be consigned to him, and will pay for the produce that may be intrusted to his care, at his office at Henderson, as soon as a return can be had; or will make liberal advances on its receipt when required. He will also attend to the forwarding of merchandise that may leave the Railroad at Henderson.

From his extensive acquaintance in both the country and Northern markets, he flatters himself that his advantage in business will not be transcended. His particular and undivided attention may be relied on.

D. E. YOUNG.

STEPHEN MOORE, Hatterborough.

RICHARD I. SMITH, Milton.

STEPHEN M. DICKENS, Roxborough.

Henderson, Granville county, N. C. } 43 11.
September 6th, 1838.

COTTON WANTED!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a considerable quantity of

COTTON.

(either picked or in the seed,) for which the highest Market Price will be given, delivered at the Milton Mills. JOHN WILSON, Agent, M. M. Co.
October 16, 1838—48.

UNRIVALLED DESPATCH.

The Petersburg Road Company, and Greensboro and Roanoke Road Company.

Invite the attention of planters and shippers of produce, to their Roads from Gaston, on the Roanoke, to Petersburg.

All produce and other articles entrusted to them will be carefully attended to, and delivered in the order it is received, according to the direction of the consignee. Should any loss or damage to property under their charge be sustained, these respective Companies pledge themselves to settle every just claim, promptly and fully. Planters and other will find this the most expeditious route.

Trains leave Petersburg and Gaston Daily.

And regularly connect with the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road, which is now in daily use, and will likewise connect with the Rail Road from Petersburg to City Point, which will be opened in the course of the ensuing month.

This is the GREAT MAIL ROUTE, and the

quickest Rail-road Companies now run from the Roanoke to New York in 38 hours' running time, and in less than 48 hours, including all stoppages, without the loss of a single night's sleep.

At Gaston, on the Roanoke, these Companies connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, 20 miles of which is finished, and the remainder in good progress. This road connects with the main travelling line from New Orleans, through Augusta, Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, Fayetteville, &c. with all the western lines. Stages from Raleigh run regularly to Greensboro and Salisbury, thence to Knoxville and other points in Tennessee. From Greensboro, there is a regular line to Milton, Danville, &c. From B. R. Road, stages leave every other day for Lynchburg, Randolph, Macon College, and the western part of Virginia, connecting at Milton with the Piedmont line.

At B. R. Road and Gary's, the Petersburg Rail-road connects with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, which runs three times a week, with the travel from Charleston, through Wilmington, Tarboro, Edinboro, Halifax, &c., surpassing in comfort and expediency all other lines.

The Company's Agent at Gaston is Mr. James B. Titchman, and at Halifax, N. C., Mr. B. F. Halsey; the public are invited to apply to them for further information.

July 18, 1838.—26—11.

AMERICAN MUSEUM

PUBLISHED IN BALTIMORE.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF LITERATURE, ARTS AND THE ARTS, will continue the society of a Review with the assistance of a Magazine; besides presenting reviews of all important works, and short notices of new literary productions by the editors, it will contain Essays, Tales, Historicals, Poetry, Literary & Scientific Intelligence, and Translations from standard and popular works in other languages, contributed by some of the ablest writers of the day.

The Museum will also contain a series of reviews of such works as have by their talents shed lustre upon American literature. These reviews will be accompanied by portraits of the authors, engraved on steel by the best artists.—The work will be beautifully printed, with new type, upon fine paper, and will make two volumes in a year, of more than 200 pages each.

As news will be established in all the principal cities, and arrangements made to distribute the work free of postage. As the Museum is printed on a medium and a half sheet, the highest postage that can be charged to any part of the country, for one year, will be \$1.05 cents. Persons desirous of acting as agents, will please apply post paid. Terms, \$5 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first number—afterwards \$2.00.

NATHAN C. BROOKS,

J. E. SNOODGRASS,

Editors and Proprietors.

NOTICE

STOLEN from my stable, on the night of the 1st of December, a BAY MARE, with a blaze face, both hind feet white, and supposed to be about five feet high, and 4 years old last spring. A suitable reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief, and return of the horse to me.

Dec. 18—6 MARGARET HAMLETT

LADY'S BOOK.

THE Proprietor of the LADY'S BOOK respectfully informs the public that he has, in addition to engagements with Miss Leslie and Mrs. Hale, secured the valuable assistance of Mrs. Sigourney, Greenville Melien, Richard Penn Smith, author of the Forsaken, and Joseph C. Neal, the imitator and thar of 'Charcoal Sketches'. The Editorial corps of the Lady's Book may now be said to be the strongest of any in the country. The January Number of the coming year, will, in addition to a Plate of the Fashions, of three Figures, also contain

A NEW FEATURE: COLORED PATTERNS

OF the most modern improvements in WINDOW CURTAINS;

And other ornaments of a HOUSEHOLD.

These will be given quarterly, and will greatly enhance the value of the Book.

He has also opened a correspondence, with Miss CONNELL BROWN, Editor of London La Belle Assemblée, who writes as follows:

"I am just leaving town for a month's tour in France. On my return, I will send you some Poetry and original Prose articles."

Miss MARY ANNE BROWN, of Liverpool, and Mrs. HOLLAND, of London, have also proffered their valuable aid.

In addition to these mentioned, the following well known writers will still continue to scatter "pearls of price" to the readers of the Book—Miss Sigourney, Mrs. Hale, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Sedgwick, Miss Mary Boyle, Miss Miles, Miss A. M. E. Buchanan, Mrs. V. E. Howard, Mrs. A. M. Sargeant, Miss L. E. Penhallow, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hester, Miss J. H. Williams, Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. M. S. L. Land, Mrs. S. F. Osgood, Mrs. C. Gore, Mrs. Holland, (Eng.) Mrs. Connell B. Wilson, (Eng.) Anna H. Dorsey, Catherine Stanley, Rev. J. N. Brown, J. N. McMillon, James T. Fields, W. Landon, J. Howard Willis, L. A. Wilmer, C. W. Everett, Greenville Melien, J. H. Kimball, Matthew Carey, Allan Norton, J. B. Ransom, W. C. Taylor, L. L. D. W. B. Tappan, Rev. J. H. Clinch, John Howard Willis, A. McMakin, R. Shelton Mackenzie, Thomas Miller, (Eng.) Gen. George P. Morris, J. Jones, J. S. Houghton, Constant Gullion.

The publisher, being in possession of the means, is determined that no other publication shall approach the Lady's Book, either in decoration, or good substantial matter.

CHEAPEST PAPER

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